

patulo-declinatum subsessile, stipite vix 0.4 mm. longo calyce persistenti occultato, de visu laterali anguste lanceolatum paullo incurvum 11–15 mm. longum, 3–3.4 mm. latum, basi obtusum, apice in rostrum anguste triangulari-acuminatum cuspidatum angustatum, triquetro-compressum, sutura ventrali prominula concave arcuata carinatum, dorso anguste sulcatum, valvulis tenuibus piloso-villosulis demum chartaceis reticulatis stramineis, late inflexis, septo completo 1.5–2.2 mm. lato; ovula 8–9; semina (vix matura) brunnea laevia 1.7–2.1 mm. longa.

Astragalo umbratico Sheld. affinis, sed caulibus elatis, pube magis copiosa patula villosa multo longiori, dentibus calycinis elongatis, necnon legumine breviori villosulo 8–9 (nec 10–15)-ovulato summopere distincta.

The species name *agnicidus* is derived from *agnus*, lamb, and *caedere*, to kill; the species was first brought to notice by its reputedly poisonous qualities.

Specimens examined. CALIFORNIA. "Local on Tosten & Peirce Ranch, near Bear Buttes, 4 miles s. of Miranda, Humboldt County, alt. about 2500 ft., June 7, 1931, *Henry Tosten* ex herb. *J. P. Tracy*. Said to be a sheep poison and attempted to be eradicated, fall of 1931" (type, UC, two sheets, 502991, 502992). Topotypes: August 20, 1931, *J. C. Taris Jr.*, UC; May 19, 1954, just coming into flower, on brushy logged-over ridge, *Barneby 11570* (CAS, RSA, author's coll.).

Loan of the material at the Herbarium of the University of California, above cited, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Wappingers Falls, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS

ANEMOPSIS CALIFORNICA IN OREGON. An apparently well-established clump of *Anemopsis californica* was found in an roadside irrigation ditch, along Crystal Springs Road about one mile southwest of the bridge that crosses Lost River, Klamath Falls, Oregon, on August 15, 1955 (*Pengelly 743*). The plant was associated with cattails (*Typha*) and arrow-leaf (*Sagittaria*); however, the ditch passes through typical *Artemisia tridentata* association. This appears to be the first record of the occurrence of this species in Oregon, the nearest known locality to the south being near the mouth of the Sacramento River.—RUSSELL PENGELLY, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Some publications of interest follow:

Responses of Vegetation to Fire, by James R. Sweeney. University of California Publications in Botany 28 (4): 143–250, pls. 12–27, 10 figs. in text. 1956. \$2.00. University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California. A study of the effects of chaparral fires upon herbaceous vegetation.

The Genus Clarkia, by Harlan Lewis and Margaret Ensign Lewis. University of California Publications in Botany 20 (4): 241–392, 28 figs. in text. 1955. \$2.00. University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California. A monograph of the genus based upon a many-faceted, biosystematic approach to the problem.

Variation and Genetic Relationships in the Whitlavia and Gymnobythus Phacelias, by George Willson Gillett. University of California Publications in Botany 28 (2): 19–78, pls. 3–5, 16 figs. in text. 1955. \$1.00. University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California. A genetic analysis and systematic treatment of two of the seven subgenera of the genus *Phacelia*.